oval, $2 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~mm}$. long, $1 \frac{1}{2}$ broad, about I high ; ochre yellow, more or less bright lemon yellow at the sides, very rough and irregularly noduloce: dorsal area with a more or less distinct longitudinal carina or ridge, and two transverse ones; extreme margin with little tubercles; hind end little produced, with the usual round orifice.

ㅇ. Pyriform ; skin after boiling colorless, the contained embryonic larvae pink. Nany small and slender rods, and double (figure-of-8) glands; skin sometimes suffused with brown; no legs; antennae represented by minute tubercles emitting two or three bristles; mouth-parts brownish, rather small, but well-developed; caudal tubercles rather long, with a short but rather stout bristle; anal ring with 6 hairs.

Eggs slate.grey, $\frac{2}{5} \mathrm{~mm}$. long.
Embryonic larva with rows of figure-of-8 glands, instead of the spines of Eriococcus, etc. Antennae six-segmented, 3 longest, the others subequal; 6 oval, hristly; claw very long.
d. Scale small, cylindrical, creamy white.

Hab. - Cañon City, Colorado, on twigs and stems of Atriplex canescens. Collected by Mr. E. Bethel: sent by Prof. Gillette. On one of the twigs is also a parasitised example of Myzilaspis concolor (Ckll.), which is new to Colorado. This was described as a variety of $M$. $a / b a$, but is doubtless distinct. The real M. alba (type locality Jamaica) must be added to the U. S. fauna, having just been found by Mr. Quaintance in Florida.

## PALISOT DE BEAUVOIS' WORK ON THE INSECTS OF AFRICA AND <br> ANERICA.

The "Insectes recueillis en $A$ frique et en Amérique" has according to Hagen 90 plates. A collation of the two imperfect copies in the libraries of Harvard College and the Museum of Comparative Zoology give just this number but they are very irregularly numbered, and the following list may serve to show whether copies in other libraries are more complete or not.
Aptères, 1, 3, 4, 5, 6 $=5$.
Coléoptères, $1,1 \mathrm{~b}, 1 \mathrm{c}, 1 \mathrm{~d}, 1 \mathrm{e}, 2,2 \mathrm{~b}, 3,3 \mathrm{~b}$, $3 \mathrm{c}, 3 \mathrm{~d}, 4,4 \mathrm{~b}, 5,6,6 \mathrm{~b}, 7,8,9,11,15,3 \mathrm{~b}$, 3 ob, $3^{1,}, 3^{2}, 34,35,36,37,3^{8}=3$.
Hémiptères, 1, 2, 5, 5b, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, $19,20,20=14$.
Orthoptères, 1, 1b, 2, 2c, 3, 4, 5, 7, 12, 13, 14 $=11$.
Névroptères, 1, 2, 3, 7,4 .
Lépidoptères, 1, 1b, 2, 2b, 2c, 3, 4, 5, 6, 6, 7, $20,21,22,23,24,=16$.
Hyménoptéres, $1,2,3,7,8,9,10,=7$.
Diptères, $1,2,3,=3$.
There are two plates marked Hém. 20, one of Homoptera, the other of Heteroptera; and two marked Lep. 6, both species of "Papilio."

Samuel H. Scudder.
Correction.-Line io on p. 237 should read: b'. Tegmina with no well formed intercalary vein.

## The Butterflies of the Eastern United States and Canada.

With special reference to New England. By Samel H. Scldder.
Illustrated with 96 plates of Buttertlies, Caterpillars, Chrysalids, etc. (of which $4^{1}$ are colored) which include about 2,000 Figures besides Maps and portraits. ${ }^{2958} 8$ Pages of Text.

Vol. 1. Introduction; Nymphalidae.
Vol. 2. Remaining Families of Buttertfies.
Vol. 3. Appendix, Plates and Index.
The set, 3 vols., royal 8 vo. half levant, $\$ 75.00$ ret.
HOUGHTON, MIFFLIN \& CO., \& Park St., Boston, Mass.

